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DISMISSING CHIEFS, PEKING DEFINITELY CHALLENGES SOUTH

Depose Chen Ping-kun And
Order Trial for Conniv-
ance in Rebellion

HUNAN IS QUIETER

Government Says Nothing
More Serious than Min-
or Skirmishing

CANTON'S PROTEST

Record Objection to Arms
Loan as Interference
With China

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, October 28.—The Government has at length taken a definite step in respect to the situation in the South. A mandate has been issued dismissing the Military Governor of Kwangtung, General Chen Ping-kun and ordering him to wait trial and punishment, for connivance in the establishment of the Canton Government. Civil Governor Liu Yao-han is instructed temporarily to act concurrently as Military Governor of Canton.

A further mandate dismisses Mu Yung-han, who is a supporter of General Lu Yung-ting, from the post of Garrison Commissioner of Canton and Hui-chow. Li Fu-ling is appointed to succeed him and General Mo Ching-yu, Garrison Commissioner of Swatow, is appointed co-director of military affairs in Kwangtung.

Little Fighting in Hunan
Peking, October 28.—According to the Government reports, there has been no serious fighting during the past week in Hunan and only minor skirmishes.

The Government has appointed General Chang Ching-yao to be Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces in Hunan, which now include Chihli, Anhui and Shantung troops, while it is probable that they will soon be reinforced with Shantung troops. General Chang Ching-yao is a veteran soldier, who took an important part in the campaign against Yunnan in 1915 and has recently been in command of the troops engaged in the suppression of bandits in Honan, Kiangsu and Anhui.

It is believed in Government circles that the situation in Kirin will be settled amicably and that General Meng En-yuan will remain at his post for the time being. This is indicated by the fact that General Chang Ching-yao was appointed to succeed Tien Chung-yu, the Tufung of Charhar, who was appointed to succeed Meng En-yuan as Military Governor of Kirin.

Now, however, that General Chang Ching-yao has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, it is believed that General Tien Chung-yu will be re-appointed to his former post at Charhar.

Canton Assembly Protests Over The Manitions Loan

Social Correspondence to The China Press
Canton, October 24.—The help being given to Tuan Chi-jui by Japan in the form of an ammunition loan to the Peking Government is attracting attention here. The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton, at its meeting October 23, decided to make a protest. Many here hold that open aid to Tuan by a foreign government constitutes interference with China's internal affairs.

The Canton Government has succeeded in handling the Weichow situation satisfactorily. Some weeks ago, Tuan Chi-jui's agents were there to arouse disaffection among the troops in order to lessen the power of Lu Yung-ting in part of Canton, at least; but this was discovered by the Canton authorities, who decided to remove the commander of these districts, Colonel Chang Tien-chi, replacing him with Liu Chi-lu. Hearing of the arrival of Liu, the Weichow troops under Chang planned to rebel. One of the subordinate officers there, however, is a member of the Kuomintang.

(Continued on Page 2)

Belgians and French Seize Merckem Peninsula Besides Number of Other Villages

Three Thousand Prisoners Recorded in Fierce Day's
Fighting; General Progress on all Allied Fronts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Operations with limited objectives were undertaken today by the Anglo-French forces. A fine day on Thursday, with a fine dry wind, promised improved fighting conditions, but there was a sudden change during the night and heavy and almost incessant rain has been falling since an early hour this morning.

Notwithstanding the great difficulties facing the Allied troops, considerable progress was made and valuable positions won on the greater part of the fronts attacked.

The main operation was carried out by English and Canadian regiments on the front northward of the Ypres to Roulers railway. Canadian battalions advanced along the main ridge towards Passchendaele, and, passing beyond their objectives, established themselves on the rising ground southward of that village. Meet Strong Opposition

Other battalions of Canadian troops, with troops belonging to the British Naval Brigade and battalions of London Territorials, made further progress in the face of strong opposition, along the spurs between the main ridge and our positions eastward of Poelcappelle and captured a number of strong points and fortified farms.

Heavy fighting occurred eastward and north-eastward of Poelcappelle, in which West Lancashire and North Country troops made progress at certain points. Subsidiary and simultaneous attacks were delivered by English troops in the neighborhood of the Menin road and by the French, northward of Bixschoote.

There was fierce fighting the whole day long on both sides of the Menin road and eastward of Polderhoek, in which progress was made and a

(Continued on Page 5)

Russians Prepare To Abandon Helsingfors

Germans Anticipate Easly Sev-
ering Communications With
Sweden; Bombard Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 27.—Preparations for the evacuation of Helsingfors are proceeding. Advice from Stockholm show that the Germans are sanguine of easily landing in Finland and, without resistance, cutting the railway communications between Russia and Sweden.

The newspapers state that the complete evacuation of Helsingfors will take three weeks.

An official Russian communiqué today reports: "Enemy squadrons have bombarded the Almazhi sector, Sallamunde and the southern coast of Kuno Island, in the Gulf of Riga."

A special committee, comprising representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Baltic Fleet, professional organisations and others, has undertaken the internal and external defence of Petrograd.

At a meeting of the Preliminary Parliament, yesterday, M. Kerensky said that there was no question of surrendering the Capital to the enemy. On the contrary, they were strengthening the defence to the utmost. Any evacuation would be due to food and fuel supply difficulties.

Parliament approved the declaration made by the Government.

Moscow, October 26.—The Congress of Politicians has elected M. Rodzianko, the former President of the Duma, as its President. In the course of a speech, M. Rodzianko declared that the congress aimed at awakening the national conscience and the suppression of the existing anarchy.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike on the 28th, unless their demands are accepted.

London, October 28.—(By wireless)—A Russian official communiqué reports: Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternising with the Germans in the region of Illust.

(Continued on Page 2)

SOLITARY WAR OPPONENT IN BRAZIL LEGISLATURE

Senate Solid In Approval; One
Deputy Holds Out; Gunboat
Sunk Before Seizure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, October 26.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies voted by 149 to 1 that a state of war exists with Germany. The Senate unanimously approved and the President sanctioned a proclamation of war.

The gunboat Aber was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilians were about to seize it.

London, October 26.—Reuter's agency learns that the German warship seized by Brazil is the gunboat Aber. The torpedoed Brazilian steamer Macao was formerly the German steamer Pelata.

The gunboat Aber was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilians were about to seize it.

The speech made by Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was especially noteworthy. He concluded a detailed analysis of the Pope's peace note by expounding and supporting the aims of the individual Allies and declaring that immediate peace would be a peace of dishonor, a betrayal of the allies of Italy and the ruin of Italy itself.

The feeling in Rome is that the crisis is wholly a personal one and a smaller and more homogeneous Cabinet, with more driving power, is desired. Probably, there will be a reconstruction of the late Ministry, with Baron Sonnino or Signor Orlando at the head.

Signor Orlando has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be few changes in the Ministry at present.

The Bank of Chosen is reported to be opening a branch in Tsingtao as its first move in entering China. Branches will also be opened in Shanghai and Peking. It is understood.

(Continued on Page 2)

S. AND W. DELEGATES CANCEL PEACE PLANS

Now Recognise Proposals In-
tended For Allied Confer-
ence Unsatisfactory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 27.—The Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has revised the instructions given to M. Skobelev, its delegate to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, recognising them to be unsatisfactory.

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(Continued on Page 2)

All Six-Footers at Bayonet Drill



Company M., One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, all six-footers from Adams, Mass., are here shown at bayonet drill at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. When these boys meet the Prussian Guard they'll have to stoop to conquer.

SINN FEIN CONSTITUTION OF SEPARATION DRAFTED

Executive Includes 11 Released
Prisoners, with de Valera
As President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—The Sinn Fein Convention has adopted its so-called Constitution and appointed an executive of 24 men, including eleven released prisoners. De Valera has been elected President.

He outlined a policy for capturing the County Councils and all the machinery of the Government of Ireland, separating Irish banking and insurance from English finance and removing the amalgamations between Irish and English labor. Count Plunkett failed to secure election to the executive.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, October 27.—The Cabinet has resigned.

More Driving Power For Italian Cabinet

Expect Old Ministry Will Be
Reconstituted, With Sonnino
Or Orlando Leading

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 28.—The resignation of the Cabinet followed the Chamber's rejection of the vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority, which was very surprising, as the speeches of the leading Ministers during several days of debate on the vote of credit had been tumultuously applauded.

The speech made by Baron Sonnino,

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was especially noteworthy. He concluded a detailed analysis of the Pope's peace note by expounding and supporting the aims of the individual Allies and declaring that immediate peace would be a peace of dishonor, a betrayal of the allies of Italy and the ruin of Italy itself.

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(Continued on Page 2)

China To Hand Over 9 Interned Enemy Vessels to Entente

Britain Will Arrange Details;
To Carry Allied Supplies
And Chinese Goods

(Special Cable to The China Press)

Peking, October 28.—Premier Tuan has agreed to sublet all the enemy ships seized by China to the Entente, for war purposes, at from forty to forty-five shillings per ton, through Chang Chien, with the exception of one small river steamer. The agreement with Chang Chien will be revised and expenses refunded to the Japanese for repairing the ships.

Premier Tuan is determined to allow the Entente to have the ships, as this is the only effective way in which China can assist the Allies. Space will be given to Chinese products, such as tea and silk, by arrangement with the Allies.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

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U. S. CONSULS IN CHINA RECEIVE PROMOTIONS

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bickford Of
Shanghai Office Among
Those Advanced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 28.—The Constitution of the Republic of China is a great foundation on which our Republic can stand permanently, but Premier Tuan Chiu has ignored it and laid it waste by his policy of self-assumption. So it follows that the sudden calamity of war between him and the southern provinces comes to us. Moreover, he has lately been ambitious and warlike, forcing upon our countrymen a great misfortune. Therefore it seems to me that no man breaks the law and hurts the country more than he. I, Tsoeh-fan, being too a citizen of the Republic, of course obey the law. How can I bear with patience to remain a looker-on and not try to save the State which has been established with so much care?

Therefore I determine to declare

Independence at the eleventh month—to free our country

from this unlawful Ministry, whose unfaithful orders are not to be carried into effect. Please look at this with attention.

The Commander,

Chow Tsoeh-fan.

Commanding the Fifth Army, in

October 14, 1917.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY

AT HUNKIANG IN HUNAN.

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The newspapers are very confident

of the capacity of the army to prevent an invasion and regard the resistance offered up to the present very hopefully.

Making Rapid Progress

London, October 28.—A German official communiqué yesterday reported:

"We are making rapid pro-

gress on the Italian front and our

prisoners and booty are increasing

every hour."

A German communiqué today re-

ported: "The Austro-German forces

have captured the mountain ridge

at Stol and Mount Matajur and are

pressing on through the Julian Alps

towards the Plain of Italy. Our

states that 300,000 German troops from Russia, concentrated on a front of 20 miles, have re-inforced the Austrians against the Italians and there are more reinforcements behind. Marshal von Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and General von Bulow is commanding the German forces.

The latter, profiting by a thick mist, suddenly attacked the Italian outwork position across the Isonzo, smashing the brigade defending it and reaching the banks of the Isonzo. Advancing under cover of darkness and rain up the river, they seized the town of Caporetto and then divided, part attacking Mount Starischki and the remainder pushing on towards Robic, with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defense. Both efforts were held up.

Globocak Lost And Won Again

Meanwhile, other German troops made a frontal attack on the main Italian line along the Isonzo, took Luleo and also, south of Tolmino, surprised and elected the Italian troops holding the key to the position at Globocak, but a brigade of Bersaglieri recaptured Globocak with the bomb and bayonet. The fiercest fighting, however, occurred on Bainzizza Plateau, where the enemy made a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isonzo.

The heaviest fighting is proceeding in the triangle formed by the Isonzo, with the apex at Tolmino. It is the object of the Germans to push down the valley roads into the Friulian Plain.

Throughout the fighting, the Germans shelled Carso with 17-inch guns, with a view to holding the Italians there.

Dismissing Chiefs, Challenge South

(Continued from Page 1)

ming. He was instructed by the Military Government to support Liu, and this officer, Hung Shiu-lin, followed instructions, and Chang had to go.

The Military Government is now getting co-operation from the authorities of the two Kwangs, who are not only tolerating the Military Government but also giving all assistance possible. It is believed here that full understanding between the two parties will soon be reached. General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is also showing a favorable attitude towards the Sun Yat-sen party in Canton.

Military Governor Chen Ping-kun of Kwangtung, Military Governor Tan Hao-ming of Kwangsi, Civil Governor Li Yao-han of Kwangtung, and Admiral Chen Pi-kwan have telegraphed to the Acting President of China, General Feng Kuo-chang, in part, as follows:

"The world has now clearly seen that Tuan Chi-jui, by his many treacherous acts, has wilfully violated the laws of the country, abused the power of government, wronged the people and intimidated the President. We believe that the nation should be governed on right principles, and the laws of the land upheld. Up to the present time we have repeatedly given Tuan Chi-jui hints and suggestions in the hope that he might change his policy. But, instead of improving things, his evil desire has become more apparent. It was Tuan Chi-jui who engineered the so-called citizens' mass meeting in front of the National Assembly, instigated the Tuchuns' rebellion, dissolved Parliament, defied the President, violated the Provisional Constitution, and even caused the movement to restore the monarchy. All these have been done by him to fulfill his selfish desires."

"The people throughout the land were overwhelmed with grief when Parliament was dissolved at the point of the bayonet, especially those of the South-West Provinces. To uphold the principles of republicanism and to respect the will of the people, which is the real sovereign of the nation, the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi have recently declared self-government. This was to announce to the world that the people of these two provinces will not recognise any authority that is unlawful. Even up to that time, we had not entirely lost hope that Tuan might reform. But after the attempted restoration of the monarchy was defeated Tuan Chi-jui actually captured the government by force. Tuan Chi-jui has despised the Constitution and defied the law.

"It is true that our country cannot afford to have any more internal strife, especially at this time when we have declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Now Tuan has not reduced his selfish desires and has even gone so far as to wage war on

the people in the Provinces of Hunan and Szechuan. He is starting a campaign to slaughter the peaceful citizens of these two unfortunate provinces.

"We demand that the President immediately dismiss Tuan Chi-jui from office and that all other questions be settled according to the Provisional Constitution. If Tuan should disobey the order of the President, we are prepared to take action against him by force."

Feng Takes Counsel With Leading Peking Cantonese

Peking officials who had from Kwangtung were received by President Feng Kuo-chang Saturday for a discussion of the Kwangtung problem. Since the majority of the Southern residents in the Capital, including Liang Chi-chiao, Yin-Kung-cho and Feng Kung-kwan favored the dismissal of their Tuchun, the President was obliged to issue the mandate, according to Chinese reports.

Commissioner Mo, who has been marching his troops towards the Kwangtung Capital, reported that his forces have already reached Shihling, 50 miles east of Canton. The soldiers under Lung Chi-kwang, the war lord of Hainan, informed Peking that he has also despatched troops to attack Canton after secretly conferring with Li Yao-han and asked the government to defray his military expenses.

The Canton Bank of China has moved all its valuables to Hongkong and has suspended payment of specie. The funds of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank of Canton, now in liquidation, have been sent to Shanghai.

The punitive forces sent by Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fokien have arrived at Kayin and Miehsien.

The Cabinet has decided to reject the proposal of the Allied Ministers at Peking to turn the German and Austrian Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow into International Settlements and resolutions were passed to change these into special local governments and allowing foreign ratepayers just as much right as Chinese ratepayers.

Another defeat of the Yunnanese troops in Szechuan is reported. They were routed at Yungchang, following their evacuation of Niekiang.

Five hundred Japanese troops were sent to Changchun Saturday for the protection of Japanese residents there upon the declaration of independence by Tuchun Meng En-yuan, who has since then been restored to office after a compromise.

Chang Yao-chen, former Minister of Justice, has accepted a post as professor of law at the Peking University.

Hain S.S. Co. Sells Shares to P. and O.

At £80 For £10 The Purchase Means Payment Of Four Million Sterling

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, October 27.—The Times says that it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the directors of the Hain Steamship Company to sell its shares to the P. and O. Company, at the price of £80 for each £10 share, representing a total payment of nearly £4,000,000 sterling.

SINO-JAPAN EXHIBITION

(Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, October 29.—The joint meeting of chambers of commerce passed unanimously the motion to start a Sino-Japanese International Exhibition and a China Committee was appointed for that purpose, who will approach the Chinese Chambers of Commerce on the subject of co-operation and decide on the date and place of the exhibition.

Paris Foreign Office In Barthou's Charge

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, October 24.—M. Louis Barthou replaces M. Ribot at the Foreign Office, the latter having withdrawn from the Cabinet. M. Barthou belongs to the Republican Radical group and has held office in various Governments during nearly a quarter of a century. He was Minister of Public Works at 30 and Premier at 50, when he replaced M. Briand, after the latter had resigned on the question of proportional representation. He was educated for the Bar, but has devoted his whole life to politics.

PARIS SAVING COAL

Paris, September 18.—One hundred and twenty kilos, about 240 pounds, is the allotment of coal for September to households of three persons or less, holders of coal cards, in Paris. Families of five persons are allowed 150 kilos, and six persons or more 180 kilos.

The Fantastics

By Domino

"One good turn deserves another," said the wise man of old time. Frederic Shipman evidently believes in the motto. Some time ago, he arrived here with Paul Dufault and the whole Settlement turned out to hear the glorious vocalist. Now Shipman has collected a galaxy of artists that will attract everyone who is fond of real good vaudeville items.

The Lyceum Theater was comfortably filled last night when "The Fantastics" made their first appearance and each number called for warm applause.

Bert Wiles is a marvel on the xylophone. (I wonder how you pronounce the word.) Alf Redhead Wilson has red hair and no bones at all—at least I hope not—the way he throws himself about would be absolutely disastrous to ordinary mortals.

Ivy Aldous sings and dances in style. Then there is Leonard Nelson. I have never heard a man get so many songs off his chest in so little time. His "Mr. Booze" is worth going a long way to hear.

"Billie" Seaton is an American comedienne—she is great—she scores with every song and in every costume. Just get along and hear her spell "Mississippi." Ray Traynor sits at the piano while she sings and he proves himself a champion manipulator. He plays on the ivories with one hand and uses the other to rattle the wires.

Nellie Black and Fern French both look charming in a sweet setting and with a piano. They sing fine songs in harmony. Very nice too. Hilda Felstead also uses a piano. She has a great monologue "Sing a song of Sixpence." That is worth more than the "tanner," even at the present exchange.

Fred Keeley dances. He does as much with his feet as a card-sharper does with his fingers. His "Drunk Dance" is intoxicating.

We do not often get either the flute or the piccolo played here. Eddie Black plays both to perfection and scores heavily.

Yes! The Fantastics are a fine crowd and, if you need two and a half hours' tip-top amusement, go and see them.

DENMARK NEAR FAMINE

(Reuters' Agency War Service) Copenhagen, October 27.—Speaking in the Folketing, the Minister of the Interior said that the Government was considering rationing butter and fats. He added that there would be a scarcity of foodstuffs in the country for the next two winters and the people must endure privations, if they wished to avoid famine.

HARDEN IS GAGGED

(Reuters' Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 27.—Maximilian Harden has been prohibited to deliver lectures in Berlin.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuhai M. Nov. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Oni Maru Nov. 5
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ... Nov. 10

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
The American mail is due here tomorrow from Vancouver.

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is common among men in those who have had keen anxieties also those who have cared for six relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength and who have too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear: Your complexion becomes pale, you lose your pleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they surely give blood to feed your worn-out nerves and steadily build up your health. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$5.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

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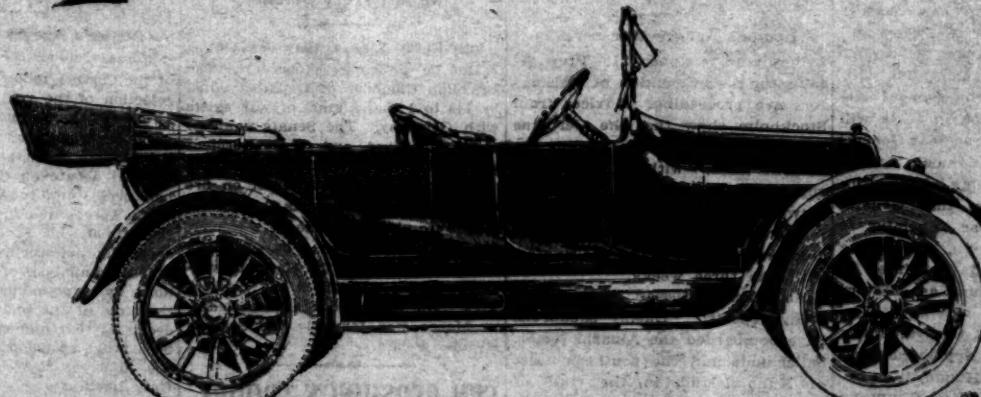
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39 NANKING ROAD

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2-Seater Roadster

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MODEL 75 B



25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful black.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

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KREMLA 'NOT GUILTY' OF MARECEK'S MURDER

Austrian Who Shot Comrade In Consulate Raid Is Acquitted By Mixed Court

Heinrich Kremla, the Austrian charged with murdering Joseph Marecek during the raid on the Austrian Consulate last August, was acquitted last evening in the Mixed Court by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

The Court reached its decision in a very few minutes following the closing arguments by Mr. G. D. Musso, appointed for the defense, and Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecutor.

"The Court finds you not guilty and you are discharged," said the Assessor, when the prisoner stood to receive judgment.

Kremla stepped down from the dock with a sigh that could be heard all over the courtroom.

"I must go home," he murmured as he went to join his wife at the rear of the room.

Schubert and Brazzavich, the remaining members of the band which went to the Consulate on the morning of the tragedy, and who testified against Kremla, were in court.

Assessor Jones commended the opposing counsel for their conduct of the case.

"The prosecution has been conducted in accordance with the highest traditions of the British Bar," he said. "And the Court wishes to give the highest thanks to Mr. Musso for his able assistance to the court and the defendant."

Mr. Musso in his closing argument made an eloquent plea for the discharge of the prisoner.

"Kremla acted as he should have done," he declared, after going through the events leading up to the shooting, pointing out the accused's cause for gratitude to the Consul and sketching his state of mind at the time. "He accomplished his duty as a citizen. He showed malice toward his companions in the raid at no time nor in any form. I do not think it can be said that the method he employed to save Mr. Peter's life was any stronger than necessary. And we have it from Kremla that he did not mean to kill Marecek. He acted honorably aside from motives of gratitude for the kindnesses he had received."

"When the court asked me to take up the case of the accused," Mr. Musso concluded, "a trace of doubt crossed my mind. He, an alien enemy, to be represented by an enemy, prosecuted by an enemy and judged by an enemy court. But I then thought, we come from countries where impartial justice is the code and chivalry the rule, and the prisoner appears before the court clothed in that presumption of innocence to which he is entitled in our countries. It is on these principles of justice and chivalry that I ask you to acquit the prisoner."

Mr. Newman, in his closing remarks, paid tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Musso, congratulating him on his excellent speech.

Mr. Newman then went on to develop the theory that Kremla, after failing to induce Schubert and Brazzavich to accompany him to the Consulate to make their peace voluntarily with the authorities, had persuaded them to make the raid on that particular night, and to take him with them. He had been in conversation with Mr. Kunz at the Consulate the day before the raid.

He might well have been informed that the authorities wished to either win the revolutionaries over or imprison them for their acts. Kremla had seen an opportunity to do a deed which would gain him much future benefit from his Consul. He had foreseen the possibility of having to shoot one or more of his companions.

In support of his theory Mr. Musso put six points to the court. First, the fact that Kremla had been at the Consulate the day previous. Second, his remark to Schubert on the tram that evening, to the effect that he, Kremla, could not possibly get into trouble with the Austrian authorities. Third, that Kremla had been a go-between for the Consulate and Skalsky, one of the repentant Tientien revolutionaries. Fourth, that unless Kremla had been absolutely sure of his position he would never have allowed the proceedings at the Consulate to go as they did. Fifth, the prisoner's cry to Mr. Peter: "I am Kremla, Kremla has done this." Finally, the attitude of the Austrian Consulate following the shooting, in refusing to give up the prisoner.

Turks Decline Fight With Maude's Force

Advance On Both Banks Of Tigris To Samarra, Then Retreat Without Engaging

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 27.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—The Turks on both banks of the Tigris, on the 23rd, approach our positions at Samarra. On our advance, the Turks retreated, without fighting.

U. K. LOSES £2,000,000 OVER WHEAT RESERVES

Much Grain will Waste If Ships not Provided; Economy is Still Needed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 26.—The Select Committee on National Expenditure reports the gross war expenditure to Sept. 30 approximated £5,000,000,000, against which £1,321,000,000 will be owing by the Allies, the Dominions and India. The deadweight of the National Debt has been increased by £3,000,000,000 and, if the present daily expenditure does not increase, each six months of war will add £1,000,000,000 to the National Debt.

Despite the large advances made by the United States to the Allies, Britain's own advances do not show any tendency to diminish and further economies are necessary. The Imperial General Staff should be required to closely and constantly consider the comparative cost of alternative proposals before reaching its conclusions.

Referring to the Wheat Commission, the committee state the operations of the Commission were limited financially and were not controlled by the Treasury, from which the Commission has drawn £67,000,000. The great bulk of the 14,000,000 quarters of wheat bought by the Commission from the Australian Government is still in Australia and it is feared that much of it must be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

The Commission has largely increased the reserve of wheat in the United Kingdom, but, owing to lack of suitable storage, it is estimated that there will be a loss of at least £2,000,000 on the year's working.

ZEPPELIN DISASTER DUE TO FAILURE OF RADIO

Optical And Compass Steering Impossible High Up And Wireless Calls Collapsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Oct. 26.—French experts have established that the disaster to the Zeppelin armada was primarily due to the breakdown of their system of steering by wireless. When flying at more than 15,000 feet, optical steering is impossible and the compass cannot be depended upon, because there is no means of correcting drift.

Consequently, Zeppelins in such circumstances depend on a continuous stream of wireless signals sent out by a number of German radio-goniometric stations, by means of which they are enabled to steer a correct course. On the last occasion, these signals failed, probably owing to the storm which they encountered.

The log of the captured Zeppelin shows that the first message received from Germany when it was flying to England was that a Zeppelin training-ship had broken loose and was being carried away by the wind.

L-49 came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature of thirty degrees below zero prevailing at a height of 20,000 feet. The men were stupefied with cold when captured, the water-bottle was frozen in the tanks and the motors of the wireless apparatus had stopped by the cold. The Zeppelin destroyed at Luneville was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet.

The chief novelty in the construction of these airships is that the balloons are covered with gut instead of rubber, which is very scarce in Germany. The intestines of three hundred thousand cattle are required to cover the balloons of a single super-Zeppelin.

CHINESE FETE JORDAN AND PLEDGE FRIENDSHIP

Many Influential Government Officials Join In Honoring British Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 27.—Last night, the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau gave a dinner in honor of Sir John Jordan on his return to Peking. About a hundred British and Chinese were present, including Lu Cheng-han, who presided, owing to the absence of Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through indisposition. Tang Hsiu-jung, Liang Hui-chao, Hsien Hsi-hua, Li Yu-ku, Tan Ting-kan, Mr. Beiby Alston, Mr. Lampson, Mr. S. Barton, Dr. Morrison and Mr. Sutton, the commercial representative of New South Wales in the Far East.

After the toast of the Republic of China, coupled with the name of President Feng Kuang-chang and also that of King George V, had been cordially honored, Lu Cheng-han, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of Sir John Jordan, referring to the long service rendered by Sir John in the cause of friendship between Great Britain and China. Lu Cheng-han called on Dr. Morrison to support him in proposing the toast.

Dr. Morrison, in an eloquent speech, outlined Sir John Jordan's career in China and England and paid high tribute to his high ideals and his strenuous efforts to accomplish them. He pointed out that Sir John had returned at a very critical period of China's recent history, dwelt on the great opportunities which lay in the immediate future and hoped that China would see her opportunity in such a way as would benefit herself as well as those she had joined in the world-war and the world at large.

Sir John Jordan, replying, thanked the company for the cordiality with which he had been received and hoped that, in the future, China and Great Britain would be drawn closer and co-operate to their mutual welfare and to the welfare of all those with whom they had relations.

The Famous Russian Dancer

Mdlle. VERA MIROWA

will appear at the

Carlton Cafe

this afternoon between 5 & 7

and

this evening, between 10 & 11

in her soul-stirring

BELGIAN WAR DANCE

The Carlton

Afternoon Tea Dances

will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 5 to 7 p.m.

News Briefs

The ninth annual meeting of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be held in the clubhouse this afternoon at 5.45.

Second Lieutenant Arthur F. Deane, well known in Japan and China as a member of the staff of Butterfield and Swire, has been killed in action in France, according to word received by the Hongkong Daily Press. Lieut. Deane was last connected with the Taikoo office in Hongkong, but had also been in Shanghai and Kobe. He left for home a year ago and had been given a commission in the 167th Company, Machine Gun Corps. He was one of Hongkong's best athletes and most popular men.

Mr. John Westwater, son of Dr. A. Macdonald Westwater of Liao-ning, who was awarded the military cross for his heroism while serving in the battle of Jutland on board the warship Broke, has been sent to hospital for an operation for appendicitis, according to the Manchuria Daily News.

Notice is given by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., that an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent (ten shillings per share) less income tax at five shillings in the pound, for the half-year ended June 30, 1917, will be payable against Coupon No. 7 on November 1, 1917.

Mr. Macdonald, chief engineer of the China Navigation steamer Tung-chow, is ill with diphtheria, the North China Daily Mail reports.

According to the Japan Advertiser, Dr. Poledna Vilkovsky, an Austrian subject, was deported from Yokohama and left for Shanghai on the steamer Yawata Maru last week. He was deported on grounds of his presence in Japan being detrimental to the interests of the Allies.

Mr. H. Cadman, of the Amoy branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, has left to volunteer for active service in the British forces, say Southern papers.

The Committee of the British Red Cross Society desires to acknowledge gratefully its indebtedness to Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Co. for kindly allowing their advertising space in this issue to be used for the Society's notice with reference to the 1917 "Our Day" Appeal.

Holders of ordinary shares of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., are notified that a second dividend, of Tls. 2 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the liquidators, 10 Canton Road, on and after November 1.

With reference to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration's notification No. 265, appearing in today's issue, the quantity of 130,000 pieces of first class Japanese oak or other hard wood mentioned in the first paragraph of the specifications has been changed to 190,000 pieces.

The market is nerveless, owing to the accession of supplies satisfying orders, the difficulty of shipping to neutral countries, the stronger position of the Indian currency silver reserves and freer sales from Mexico. The rise of a halfpenny in the Shanghai exchange, yesterday, imparted steadiness.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
Incorporated under American Charter
July 9th, 1917
Raven Trust Building
15 Nanking Rd., Shanghai,
ACCOUNTS INVITED

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60 or 65.
Resources Tls. 470,000

INSURANCE

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Life
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Lowest rates

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We have for sale in amounts of \$100 or more Preference Shares paying interest at 7% per annum.

TAEL INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

ALSO

Anglo-Java
Ayer Tawa
Chemor
Consolidated
Dominion
Kota Bahro
H. and S. Bank
Weeks
Telephone

In small or large amounts

Marie Last Concert

The celebrated Dutch singer, Marie Last, who sings at the Olympic Theater Saturday night, graduated from the Royal Conservatory at The Hague at the age of sixteen years, after which she became a pupil of the famous Alida Loman in Amsterdam. She also studied in Paris under the singer Marcella Pregi. She is a lyric soprano.

Marie Last has appeared, and was pronounced to be a singer of the first rank, in Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Bruges, Liege and other European centers. At the outbreak of the present war, she had engagements in Berne, Switzerland, after which she came to India. While visiting Java she appeared there in as many as sixty concerts, every one of which drew a full and enthusiastic house.

The King, in reply, expressed his deep satisfaction at the opportunity afforded him of welcoming the head of the State which is Britain's most ancient ally and reciprocating the earnest desire of the President for the continuance of the old and sincere friendship of the two peoples.

The King, in reply, expressed his deep satisfaction at the opportunity afforded him of welcoming the head of the State which is Britain's most ancient ally and reciprocating the earnest desire of the President for the continuance of the old and sincere friendship of the two peoples.

IKOMA MARU SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 27.—The s.s. Ikoma Maru, 3,047 tons, was sunk by a submarine, off Madeira, on the 20th. The crew were saved.

DANCER AT CARLTON

The Russian dancer, Mdlle. Vera Mirowa, will appear at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon between 5 and 7, and this evening between 10 and 11, displaying among other dances, her Belgian War Dance. The Carlton afternoon tea dances will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Hongkong AIDS FLOOD RELIEF WITH \$10,000

Reuter's Service

Hongkong, October 27.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting today and initial subscriptions of over \$10,000 were made for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in Tientsin.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 27.—Six inches of snow fell in the east of Scotland, yesterday.

SINCERE Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

The Largest and Most Up-to-date
Retail Store in Shanghai.

Grocery, Wines, Cigars, Tobaccos, Hardware, Household and Kitchen Supplies, Furniture and Furnishings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Outfitting, Drapery, Millinery.

Everything required for use at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

SINCERE Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

NANKING ROAD

"Recess"—



Nine-tenths of these cigarettes are sold to smokers who know a good "Virginian", the remainder to those who find out.

Cigarettes—

Belgians and French Seize Merckem

(Continued from Page 1)
yesterday morning exceeds 1,300, of whom 200 have been taken by the French.

Despite the rain, our aeroplanes yesterday performed valuable work locating our attacking infantry and reporting suitable targets. Our artillery aeroplanes, flying low, fired 10,000 rounds at enemy troops and transport.

Two of our machines flew down the main streets of the town, level with the rooftops, firing at bodies of enemy troops. Three German aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: "We improved our positions slightly during the night in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Roulers railway. On Friday night, the Belgians made a successful raid, northward of Dixmude, taking sixteen prisoners and yesterday, jointly with the French, they crossed the inundations and occupied the Merckem Peninsula and the neighborhood of Vlissingen."

Important Tactical Gains

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired on Friday: "Today's battle has been fought on flooded fields and in driving rain of pitiless intensity, although the meteorological experts overnight regarded the portents hopefully. Therefore, it is a marvel that the troops have accomplished so much. The sum total of the day's results is a series of important tactical gains, although we should have done much more under favorable heavens."

In the region of Poeldehook Chateau, our advance was a dashing performance. The place was a regimental headquarters, garrisoned by 400 men and we took 60 prisoners from the remains of the defenders, including the Adjutant of the regiment.

At mid-day, our airmen discerned our troops upon the spur of Bellevue Ridge, a point for which there has been much fighting previously. If this spur is finally held, the day will be marked by at least one conspicuous gain.

Held Up By Floods

In other places of the battlefield impassable floods are reported to be holding up our advance. The enemy are pretty densely massed all along our front of attack. On our left, the French carried a number of concrete defences with very light casualties, owing partly to the erratic nature of the enemy's barrage.

It is probable that the enemy were aware of the coming attack, because their aeroplanes were flying low before our positions, half-an-hour before the attack was launched and, five minutes before it started, a heavy fire opened up along the front. The Canadians bore a gallant part in today's fighting.

Reuter's correspondent wired yesterday: "This morning, the weather is fine, but the ground is indescribably bad. The feature of the fighting yesterday was the fine advance made by the Canadians along Paschendaele Ridge. The situation in this region was further improved during the night."

The hostile shelling is not excessive and it is believed that most of the German guns have been removed further to the rear. It is certain that the enemy are finding great difficulty in maintaining their communications.

News from the German lines shows that 800 men of the 99th Reserve Regiment of Infantry were recently imprisoned, owing to their refusal to enter the line at Lens. The feud between the enemy's artillery and infantry does not seem to lessen.

German Bulletins

The German official communiqué wirelessed on Friday evening reported: "Strong attacks made by the French and British, from Bixschoote to the Roulers to Ypres railway and on both sides of the Menin to Ypres road, broke down with sanguinary losses."

The German official communiqué yesterday reported: "The Anglo-French effort in Flanders, yesterday failed. The French vainly endeavored to obtain a foothold on the north bank of the Oise to Aisne Canal."

A German official communiqué today reported: "The enemy again attacked, south-westward of Houtbus Wood, without gaining any greater advantage than before. The French, attacking in deep echelon formation, were repulsed with sanguinary losses, eastward of Filain and north-westward of Braye."

More French Successes

Paris, October 28.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: "No counter-attack was made by the enemy in Belgium. The prisoners we took this morning exceed 200."

Following up our successes on our right, north of the Aisne, we drove back the enemy from the region north of Chapelle Ste. Berthe to the reservoir, capturing the village of Filain. Farther east, we went beyond the crest of the plateau north of Chevigny Spur.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. We have counted 180 guns captured since the 23rd, including several 8-inch howitzers and many heavy guns.

Two coups-de-main attempted by the enemy in the Champagne failed. There was cannonading all day on the right of the Meuse.

Capture New Trenches

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: In Belgium, our troops, continuing the action between Drelengracht and Draelbank, captured some new German trenches north of

the objectives reached yesterday. Our progress continues to be satisfactory, despite the difficulty of the ground.

North of the Aisne there was intermittent artillery work. German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs of large caliber in Dunkirk, with the result that thirty civilians were killed or injured.

The communiqué in the evening reported: The attack in Belgium, which began at 5:15 this morning, was completely successful. The French troops on both sides of the Ypres to Dixmude road carried all the German positions on a front of four kilometers, to an average depth of two kilometers, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who suffered very heavy losses.

We reached the western border of Houthulst Forest and carried the villages of Verbrandemolen, Aschhoop, Merckem and Kippe and also numerous solidly fortified farms, capturing a hundred prisoners. We made fresh progress on the Aisne front, from Chevigny and occupied Poidmont Farm.

Progress Continues

The communiqué this afternoon reported: "We continued to progress in Belgium, on our left, in the peninsula of Lughem, where we captured some small islands. Since yesterday, we have taken over 2,000 prisoners."

The positions wrested on Tuesday from the Germans by the French are of great tactical importance, as the Plateau captured forms the key to the mountain mass between the Valley of the Aisne and that of the Alette, which explains why the Germans defended themselves by every means in their power. They had brought up some of the best picked troops and a very strong force of artillery.

Three of the most famous Divisions of the Prussian Guards and a Division of the Bavarian Guards were identified in the sector attacked. The Germans were fully prepared for what was coming, the armament was about equal on both sides and it was a question of superior lighting power.

The French have thus scored a big success, which shows the hollowness of the alleged masterly conceptions of Hindenburg.

Irresistible Dash

In view of the difficulties anticipated, the French High Command had limited its objectives to the plateau and fort of Malmaison, but, after the brilliant success of the French troops, who captured the whole of the first series of positions, at a very early stage in the battle, the attack was continued and, with bold and irresistible dash, our troops reached the edge of the plateau, went past it and stormed the villages of Allemant, Vandessons and Chavignon, situated on the other side of the plateau, in the Valley of the Alette.

Wednesday's battle was one of the most important fought since 1914. The importance attached by the Germans to the positions they have now lost in a single morning is shown by the fact that they used their best troops and an immense amount of material. It must now be evident to the whole world that Germany's claim to the invincibility of her troops has ceased to have any foundation. On Wednesday, she put forth all her strength and all the resources of her military genius and she was beaten by France.

Victory Costs Little

London, October 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, summarising the results of the Aisne offensive, says that the operation reached its logical conclusion with the capture of the German artillery batteries in Pinon Forest and Parigny-Flain and the whole tactical objectives from left to right are secured. Moreover, the strategic objectives of Pinon and the wooded crest behind, as well as Parigny-Flain, were obtained at relatively small cost.

The French troops, practically everywhere, are now in touch with the Oise to Aisne Canal. There are indications that the enemy are uncomfortable in the marshy ground along the banks of the Canal and are making positions farther up the slope of the

valley. Anyway, the enemy in the Alette Valley are under observed artillery fire as far as Les Bovettes.

A striking feature of the battle was the crippling of the enemy's artillery by the French bombardment, which prevented the feeding of the batteries with munitions. Consequently, shell-wounds are phenomenally low among the French casualties.

Prussians Say They're Starved

Many of the prisoners taken, belonging to one of the smartest Prussian Guard regiments, were in a state bordering on rebellion when captured. They declared that they had been without food for three days and that all their officers had abandoned them.

By yesterday, the only German guns able to fire in the valley were the batteries at Monampet, lying across the canal from Chavignon, but these were soon silenced by a frontal and flanking fire. From the new positions, we now view the enemy's communications running across the valley to the Forest of Coucy.

Unique Invitations Out For Hallowe'en Party

Tomorrow Night's Entertainment At Masonic Hall Is To Be 'Homeside' Affair

The invitations sent out for the Hallowe'en social to be held tomorrow evening at Masonic Hall under the auspices of the American Song Service Committee are unique reminders of the witchery of All Saints Eve. There is the old dame astride her broom, sailing through the sky, and her warning: "The goblins'll get you if you don't watch out," with reminders of the ghost stories that once made your hair fairly stand on end.

The "Captains" and "Aides" of several different groups met last evening and plans were completed for surprising each other and for providing fun for all. Among the other Committees which are busy, the refreshment committee has been levying on all those good housewives who have not forgotten how to bake "things like mother used to make."

British in the Balkans Capture four Villages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports:

We captured four villages, southward of Seres, killing 60 Bulgarians and taking 100 prisoners and then returned to our lines.

Paris, October 26.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: The British raided the village of Salman, south of Seres, taking fifty Bulgarian prisoners. During fighting between outposts, the French took twelve Austrian prisoners in the region of Pogradec.

BOMB GERMAN DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The Admiralty has issued the following communiqué: Our naval aircraft bombed the aerodrome at Varsenare and the railway-junction at Thourout on Friday. The weather rendered observation difficult. All the machines returned.

Our naval air-service, on Friday night, bombed the railway-junction at Lichtenvalde, obtaining direct hits which caused a heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. The

also bombed the railway-junction at Thourout; bombs falling near a moving train, which immediately stopped. A large explosion was observed.

They also bombed Cormarck Junction. Bombs were carried out on Saturday afternoon on the aerodrome at Spaarnwoude and Engel and the Ostend to Thourout railway-line, southward of Engel.

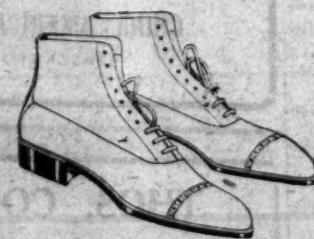
Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down out of control and one fell in the sea. All ours returned safely.

MEN'S WALK-OVER WOMEN'S

BOOTS FOR FALL

A MATCHLESS

assortment, giving you a wide selection of models in the most popular leathers. We illustrate but two of the many styles which you will find in our Fall line. But to appreciate their full value, come in and see the boots for yourself.



Phoenix
Silk Hosiery



McCallum
Silk Hosiery

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 NANKING ROAD.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Nations Finish All Square At Rowing Club's Regatta

Danes and British each Win on Sunday; With America's Early Success, Makes One Victory Each

The second day (Sunday) of the Autumn Regatta was a decided improvement on Saturday in point of attendance at the Henl reach, though this was not, of course, quite up to the standard of former years. The weather, though drier, was somewhat on the coolish side and militated in some measure against the enjoyment of the many spectators who journeyed up from Shanghai by train.

The racing was exciting throughout and, in the international events, honors were easy, for, after the victory of the U. S. A. crew in the fours on Saturday, Denmark took the premier place in the Pairs on Sunday and the British won a well-earned victory in the Eights.

Congratulations were tendered from all sides after the conclusion of the Eights, to the British coach, Mr. Duncan M. Graham, who was to a very great extent responsible for the win. Mr. Graham is well-known as the most capable coach of the "Old Brigade" in the active membership of the Rowing Club and it was no small disappointment to him that his men did not pull off the Fours on Saturday, or even get second, as he was understood to favor their chances more in the Fours than in either the pairs or the eights.

After the unique success he had in former years, especially with the Scottish crews, he was considered best capable of forming the correct forecast of his oarsmen's probable shaping in the Fours. However,

though taking the defeat in the process, Graham made up his mind that Sunday would give him a chance to retrieve the honors and, on Saturday evening, after all the racing was over, he got his eight men together and took them out for one more trial row.

Furthermore, he felt that in spite of his weight, the "old dog for the hard road" was needed at the helm and he himself took Eddie Brodie's place as cox. Needless to say, this enthusiasm communicated itself to his men and, with his eye on them all through the race and his steady hand guiding the boat over the course, with never a deviation, he succeeded in bringing his colors home first, a striking tribute to the power of enthusiasm and the value of the old rowing regimen.

Aagesen and Dreyer are a hard pair to beat, though evidently many did not know it till after the race. Those "in the know," however, felt pretty confident that they would carry off the International Pairs and they did. America got second. Italy (per Marcello Caristo and Ludovic Berto) made a valiant effort, while Great Britain's chances were considerably lessened through the erratic steering of their cox in this race.

A very enjoyable concert had been held on Saturday evening and, after the conclusion of the races on Sunday, Mrs. J. H. McMichael graciously distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, being herself the recipient of a little memento draped in the club colors.

The following is a summary of Sunday's results:

International Pairs, Distance: 1 mile:

Denmark — Bow — K. Aagesen. Stroke — H. Dreyer. Cox — H. F. Landers.

America — Bow — H. F. Merrill. Stroke — K. H. Gardner. Cox — W. E. Row.

Italy — Bow — A. M. Caristo. Stroke — L. Berto. Cox — P. Ayres.

Great Britain — Bow — T. Macdonald. Stroke — H. P. B. Jones. Cox — G. F. Lindsey.

Won by 1½ lengths.

Time:— min. 5-2/5 sec.

Motor Boat Race: Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s "Doric" 1.

Mr. Suffert's "Abigail" 2.

Mr. Fleming's "Maru" 3.

* International Eights. Distance: 1½ miles:

Great Britain — Bow — D. Campbell.

Won by 1½ lengths.

Time:— min. 5-2/5 sec.

Motor Boat Race: Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s "Doric" 1.

Mr. Suffert's "Abigail" 2.

Mr. Fleming's "Maru" 3.

Total 112. 5. 6.

Municipal Challenge Cup

This annual event was shot off on Saturday afternoon, the conditions of the competition being modelled on service lines, including deliberate shooting, snap shooting and skirmishing.

There were 59 entrants. The following are the results:

1. Pte. Luthy (Reserve Co.) 61

2. Pte. Collaco (Reserve Co.) 59

3. Pte. Featherstonhaugh (Eng. Co.) 59

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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather, gradually improving. Northerly winds, freshening along the whole coast.

MARRIAGE

SEQUEIRA-RANGEL.—On October 27, 1917, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, afterwards at the British Consulate-General, Leopoldo Francisco, son of the late Norberto Sequeira, of Hongkong, to Maria Almeida (Lally), second daughter of the late Sigismundo Rangel of Shanghai. Hongkong papers please copy.

15663 O-30

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 30, 1917

That 'Arms Alliance'

THAT a deal is on between Premier Tuan of China and Premier Terauchi of Japan under which, if it is consummated, the latter country will obtain military control of China, can no longer be doubted. Its various phases are being publicly discussed by the newspapers of Tokio and Peking and Mr. Eugene Chen's statement which we published last Sunday, shows that the transaction was under consideration as long ago as last May. It was for exposing it in the columns of The Peking Gazette that he was arrested, secretly tried and sent to jail. His statement that he received the information on which his expose was founded from the office of the then President of China, Li Yuan-hung, is full of significance.

There is doubt, however, as to whether the deal will go through. It is a political loan and under the terms of the Five Power loan agreement, it cannot be consummated without the consent of the other Powers constituting that group, now popularly known as the Consortium. Under ordinary circumstances there can be little doubt that this consent would be withheld. If for instance Japan was forcing the matter on China, the other Powers would be in a position to support China, but apparently this is not the case. The Peking Government, as represented by Premier Tuan, appears to be eager to conclude the so-called "arms alliance". This, to a considerable extent, ties the hands of the Powers, especially at this time when they are fully occupied with more urgent problems. Japan, too, at the moment, if she cares to force the deal through, has many strong cards at her disposal, but her strongest one undoubtedly is that China herself, through her Premier, is favoring the new deal. The latest issue of The Peking Gazette to reach us, which paper first exposed the transaction last May, carries the following:

The Chino-Japanese "arms alliance" deal is attracting much attention in all circles. The proposal is not only opposed by thinking Chinese and impartial foreigners but diplomatic circles are beginning to take notice and inquiries have been made by at least one Legation. News emanating from Japanese sources seems to indicate that the deal is not considered as a loan but as "the supply of arms to the Chinese Government on credit." It is obvious that there must be some other secret consideration for the delivery of the arms to the Chinese Government "on credit."

In military circles the view is expressed that the loan should be concluded by advancing less money and more arms. The question has not yet been passed by the Cabinet and it is understood that the authorities are still discussing the matter.

It is feared that the proposal will be pressed to a conclusion as it has been initiated by "important per-

sons" in the Government and there is no possibility of the Cabinet rejecting the measure.

An unfavorable view is, however, understood to have been expressed by the highest organ of the Government and other military authorities independent of the control of the Kuo Wu Yuan. They raise objection on account of the fact that the conclusion of the deal will be tantamount to acquiescence in one of the items contained in Group V. of the Japanese Demands of 1915.

According to Japanese papers the only obstacle in the way of the loan or alliance is the Consortium bankers. What Japan wants is to avoid the participation of the banks of other countries so that the control of the Chinese army and arsenals will be in the hands of Japan alone. As money has to be lent to China and the loan will be of a political character it is difficult to see how the foreign groups can be avoided. One of the methods proposed by the Japanese is to call the loan an industrial loan and allow (nominally) the arms to be sold on credit. The following views from the Japanese papers are illuminating:

The Osaka Asahi says:—"A telephone message from Tokio states that great progress has been made regarding the supply of arms to China. General Saito, who has just returned from China, has reported on the matter. It is reported that details will be discussed after the arrival of General Chin Yun-peng and Chu Tung-feng and others, who are coming to witness the grand army maneuvers. What is occupying our attention is the method of payment for the arms. Owing to the peculiar position of the Group Bankers it will be impossible to ignore the same, no matter what name we may use for the Chino-Japanese arms alliance loan. On the other hand numerous difficulties will be raised if the approval of the other Powers is asked for. Japan should therefore act with the greatest care and deliberation. The Government (Japanese) is considering the problem. It is expected that the industrial group represented by the Taiyel Company will have to undertake the loan."

The Osaka Mainichi says:—"The authorities concerned are discussing the question of supplying China with arms. Probably the result will be that in accordance with the quantity and prices fixed the goods may be shipped at any time with the consent of the military authorities. There is, however, one great difficulty, namely, the payment for the goods. Judging by the present financial conditions in China, China is unable to find the necessary money. It may be practicable to merely adopt the form of a loan and allow the debt to stand for a while. The loan is, however, a political one and must first be approved by the Consortium group. A certain country, however, desires to supply China with arms after the war. She therefore does not approve the idea of Japan supplying the same. It is nearly impossible to have the loan concluded as a plain loan. The Government is considering whether it is desirable to use the name of the Taiyel Company to handle the money. The question is also being considered whether or not the time for the payment of the money should be fixed. It is probable that a certain measure will have to be adopted in the near future. Nevertheless, although it may be impossible to supply the full quantity originally proposed on account of the loan difficulty it is quite possible to utilize the advantage of the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity to supply a limited amount." (sic).

Colonels By Kindness

A group of Northerners at a hotel in Louisville were poking fun at the partiality of Southerners for the titles of "colonel," "major," and "judge."

"What is a colonel hereabouts?" asked one of the group, and there immediately followed discussion. Finally a colored attendant was drawn in.

"Well, German!" said the negro, "day's lots of ways to anshu. Ise known folks what was born kunnels—it jest run in da blood foh generations. An' Ise known folks what was jest appinted to be kunnels. An' yit others what was made kunnels by bein' kind to nigga. Foh instance, any man dat gives me a dollar is a kunnel to me henceforth forever!"

The Difference

The following story is told regarding Mr. J. O. Francis, the author of "Change," who is a Tommy in the Engineers. He rang up a certain Welsh officer at the War Office one day and inquired, "Would he speak to a common sapper?" "Oh, certainly," came the reply, "who are you?" Upon Mr. Francis stating who he was, a very disappointed voice came over the telephone, "Oh, I thought you said flapper."

German Stupidity Was Cause Of Suffering in Prison Camps

Gerard Tells Of Difficulty In Administering To Prisoners At Ruhleben—Irish Chased Casement From Enclosure

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XLV

At Ruhleben there was a hospital which, in spite of many representations, was never in proper shape. In addition, there was in the camp a special barrack established by the prisoners themselves for the care of those who were so ill or so weak as to require special attention, but who were not ill enough to be sent to the hospital. This barrack was for a long time in charge of a devoted gentleman, a prisoner, whose name I have unfortunately forgotten, but whose self-sacrifice deserves special mention.

I arranged with the camp authorities and the German authorities for permission to enter into a contract with Doctor Weller. Under this contract Doctor Weller, who had a sanatorium in the West of Berlin, received patients from Ruhleben. Those who were able to pay paid for themselves, the poorer ones being paid for by the British government. This sanatorium occupied several villas. I

had many disputes with Doctor Weller, but finally managed to get the sanatorium in such condition that the prisoners who there resided were fairly well taken care of.

An arrangement was made between England and Germany by which civilians unfit for military service were sent to their respective countries, and just before I left I effected an arrangement by which all civilians more than forty-five years old, with the exception of twenty, which might be held by each country for military reasons were to be released. I do not know whether this arrangement was actually carried out in full.

With the lapse of time the mental condition of the older prisoners in Ruhleben had become quite alarming. Soldier prisoners when they enter the army are always in good physical condition, and enter with the expectation of either being killed or wounded or taken prisoner, and have made their arrangements accordingly. But these unfortunate civilian prisoners were often men in delicate health, and all were in a constant state of great mental anxiety as to the fate of their business and their enterprises and their families. In 1916 not only Mr. Grafton Minot, who for some time had devoted himself exclusively to the Ruhleben prisoners, but Mr. Ellis Dresel, a distinguished lawyer, of Boston, who had joined the embassy as a volunteer, took up the work. Mr. Dresel visited Ruhleben almost daily and, by listening to the stories and complaints of the prisoners, materially helped their mental condition.

Irish Chased Casement

The Germans collected all the soldier prisoners of Irish nationality in one camp at Limburg, not far from Frankfort a. M. There efforts were made to induce them to join the German army. The men were well treated, and were often visited by Sir Roger Casement, who, working with the German authorities, tried to get these Irishmen to desert their flag and join the Germans. A few weaklings were persuaded by Sir Roger, who finally discontinued his visits after obtaining about thirty recruits because the remaining Irishmen chased him out of the camp.

I received information of the shooting of one prisoner, and although the camp authorities had told Doctor McCarthy that the investigation had been closed and the guard who did the shooting exonerated, nevertheless, when I visited the camp in order to investigate, I was told that I could do so because the matter of the shooting was still under investigation. Nor was I allowed to speak to those prisoners who had been witnesses at the time of the shooting. I afterward learned that another Irishman had been shot by a guard on the day before my visit, and the same obstacles to my investigation were drawn about this case.

The Irishmen did not bear confinement well, and at the time of my visit among them many of them were suffering from tuberculosis in the camp hospital. They seemed also peculiarly subject to mental breakdowns. Two devoted Catholic priests, Father Croaty and a Brother Warren, from a religious house in Belgium, were doing wonderful work among these prisoners.

The sending out of the prisoners of war to work throughout Germany has had one very evil effect. It has made it to the financial advantage of certain farmers and manufacturers to have the war continued. The Prussian land owners or Junkers obtain four or five times as much for their agricultural products as they did before the war and have the work on their farms performed by prisoners of war to whom they are required to pay only six cents

per day. When the Tagesschau called attention to this it was suppressed for several days.

Capt. Fryatt's Case

At many of these so-called working camps our inspectors were refused admission on the ground that they might learn trade or war secrets. They succeeded, however, in having the men sent outside, in order that they might inspect them and hear their complaints. There were in Germany about one hundred central camps and perhaps 10,000 or more so-called working camps in summer time throughout the country. Some of the British prisoners were put to work on the sewage farm of Berlin, but we succeeded in getting them sent back to their parent camp.

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GERMANY NEAR CRISIS OVER GROWING DEBT

Staked All On A Short War And
Counted Solely Upon
Indemnities

STATES BEARING BURDEN

Issue Of Paper Money Greatly
Inflated And Municipalities
In Bad Way

By Judson C. Welliver
(New York Sun)

London, September 15.—It has been possible recently to get access to considerable accurate information concerning financial conditions in Germany. As is well known, Germany entered the war with a thoroughly pre-gedged scheme for handling both its economics and its finances. The scheme undoubtedly would have worked magnificently if the war had been a success instead of a failure.

In other words, the German Government began many years ago by piling up supplies and organising the machinery for war. For much the greater part it paid for these as they were produced. So Germany had the material for making war warehoused when war started.

It was expected that the war would last possibly six months. There were supplies on hand substantially to take care of such a conflict. At the end of six months France was to owe a vast indemnity to Germany; Russia would owe another; Belgium would be in German possession or under the necessity of paying further immense indemnities.

Therefore Germany made no preliminary arrangements for paying the cost of the war out of current revenue. The German plan was to borrow money as it might be needed during the continuance of the war and afterward pay it back from the indemnities. How deliberately this scheme was framed and organised may be judged from the fact that the war was sprung precisely at the time when the crop of 1914 in Germany and Austria-Hungary was ready for the harvest.

Break Down Is Inevitable

At the end of three years of war Germany confronts a fearful financial situation simply because German foresight could not be expected to contemplate the situation that has arisen. There would have been no war if Berlin and Vienna had realised that it meant three years of such war, possibly five.

While it is true that Great Britain has no vast resources of war materials, prepared in advance she also had no tragically erroneous economic and financial scheme destined to such a breakdown as has been experienced in Germany. The intricacy of the German scheme, the almost absolute confidence that German statesmanship reposed in it, makes the breakdown the more serious because no insurance had been provided against the possibility of the disaster which has come.

Germany has been unable to borrow any considerable sums from outside or to import any important proportion of the requirements. The country has been compelled to live within itself, to borrow from itself and to pay interest on a considerable part of its debt by new borrowings from time to time. Thus the apex of the financial pyramid on which the entire structure rests grows proportionately smaller under the weight that must be borne.

Government loan bureaus were established to advance credit. As the war lengthened and the need of further advances to pay off older commitments increased those loan bureaus contributed to make the situation constantly worse because it was necessary progressively to inflate the currency in order to give them something to loan. Thus inflation has gone further and done a more dangerous work in Germany than anywhere else.

Disfaction Has Resulted

Over against the tendency of inflation to increase all prices have been placed the vigorous efforts of the Government arbitrarily to hold prices down by regulation. This has not been successful except in a dubious degree, but it has brought about conditions in which the poor people are disaffected because they see the well-to-do classes able to enjoy more than their share of the necessities of life.

The various loan bureaus, of which at the most recent report there were ninety-nine, have loaned extensively to the cities and the States of the empire because these were unable to raise sufficient revenue from taxation to carry on their operations. At the end of 1916 the bureaus had loaned a total of \$15,000,000. This, of course, is an aggregate of all business done during the first two and a half years of the war, the amount outstanding in loans at the close of 1916 being nearly so large. But during 1916 alone the great bureaus in Berlin issued loans aggregating nearly \$7,500,000, while the provincial bureaus lent enough more to bring this total to nearly \$10,000,000,000.

These loan bureaus have the privilege of emitting notes for circulation, and at the close of 1916 no less than \$30,000,000 of these had been printed and passed over the counters. The extent to which this kind of paper has taken the place of other money is indicated by the fact that more than half of this immense total was in one, two and five mark notes, and all the rest in notes of 20 to 50 marks. In other words the entire popular currency of the country was simply the product of the printing press, based on the general credit of a borrowing community that had been encouraged by every possible device to borrow just as much as possible and to pyramid its borrowings in a ruinous degree.

Municipalities In Bad Way

When a casual analysis of the finances of different warring countries are employed to make it appear that Germany has been standing the strain remarkably well it is desirable to know just exactly what Germany has been doing. Practically all the German cities are in a bad way financially. A statement of German imperial finances placed alongside a statement of the United Kingdom's finances could be considered to indicate that Germany had done a good deal better financially than Great Britain, but this is as far from the truth as the nadir from the zenith.

nearly as vital an element as it is and must be for England.)

Entente Forced on England

Your naval policy, together with the arguments which the German government's spokesmen adduced for it, and the above-mentioned manifestations and agitations, caused very serious and lasting apprehensions in England. They gradually drove her to the entente with France, and through it, unfortunately perhaps, but necessarily, also with Russia, though not as an offensive but as a defensive measure.

Let me say, in parenthesis, that I have always felt inclined to doubt the wisdom of this grouping, in the interest of England and France and of the peace of the world, however comprehensible and natural it was under the circumstances. Likewise, I have always doubted the wisdom of the creation of your enormous fleet. A view which was shared by some of your best political thinkers and which I have always felt all the less tempted to enter into a separate agreement with Germany at that critical juncture and remain neutral, as the latter at that very moment had demonstrated that she did not consider herself bound by any treaty, when military interests seemed to her to make the breach of such treaty advisable.

Moreover, apart from all moral obligations and the compelling force of political considerations, she could have felt all the less tempted to enter into a separate agreement with Germany at that critical juncture and remain neutral, as the latter at that very moment had demonstrated that she did not consider herself bound by any treaty, when military interests seemed to her to make the breach of such treaty advisable.

2. The direct cause of the war lay in the fixed idea by which Austria was possessed, since Arenthal's laurels, that she could and ought to adopt a "dashing" policy. There is nothing more dangerous than the foolish and reckless daring of feebleness, when, as happens at times, it is suddenly seized with a mania for heroics.

Austria Blind to Outcome

In fact, as I gleaned from a letter received here a few days before the outbreak of the war and originating from a particularly authoritative source in Vienna, Austria entirely failed to realise the portentous significance of her unheard of ultimatum to Servia.

She believed that she would be left undisturbed to play the conqueror at the expense of that poor little country. Unfortunately, Germany did not see fit to put a stop to that extremely dangerous playing with fire. On the contrary, the German ambassador in Vienna seems actively to have encouraged it.

3. When finally the crisis had come, with all its terrible meaning, Austria's nerves at the very last moment began to give way. She wavered in the face of a world catastrophe.

But your Junkers and other Jengos neither wavered nor hesitated. They saw in their grasp the opportunity for which they had been plotting these many years and they were not minded to let it escape them. They considered the moment peculiarly propitious because of the internal preoccupations of England and France.

Germany Swept Off Its Feet

And they succeeded in sweeping the German government off its feet as well as the sober and sensible thinking majority of the German people. They succeeded in rushing your government and people into the belief that the Russian mobilisation signified a menace dangerous to Germany's very existence, and that every day of delay in meeting that danger might mean disastrous consequences.

This was not the first time that an attempt had been made by that party to bring the kaiser and his people suddenly face to face with a situation which they meant should spell war—a war which they felt certain would end in a quick and decisive German victory. Of at least one flagrant example of such maneuvering I have personal knowledge.

That the jingo party, against what I believe to have been the tendencies of the kaiser's and the chancellor's policies, thus succeeded at last in their fateful and atrocious design—although the manifest interests and, doubtless, the inclination of the masses of your people were for the maintenance of peace, is explicable only by the Germans' amazing lack of understanding for the deeper qualities, sentiments, ideals, modes of thought and characteristics of other nations as distinguished from their outward peculiarities, methods and habits.

Failure To Understand Amazing

This lack of understanding, doubly amazing in a people so intelligent and instructed and so successful in its commercial dealings with the rest of the world, is strikingly exemplified in your composite misjudgment as to the cohesive power of the British Empire and the strength of the component parts and subject races, by your gross underestimate of France and by your general miscalculation as to how the peoples challenged by you would react to the supreme test of war.

That Austria and Russia, through their mobilisations and other measures originating from a mixture of bluff and fear, managed to get each other into an utterly unreasoning state of nerves is entirely comprehensible. They did not trust each other, and above all, they did not trust themselves, their own strength and preparedness.

But Germany, in the knowledge of her powerful moral and military superiority, and of her incomparable war machine, perfect and ready in every detail, could have, and should have, dominated the confusion and dangers of the situation with the singlefold and self-confidence born of strength, instead of allowing herself to be swept along by the sinister currents leading to an ocean of blood.

Forfeited Splendid Opportunity

And if Germany, with trembling Europe hanging on her words, had proclaimed boldly, "There shall be peace," and thus by her veto had saved the world from the curse of this war, she would not only have done a splendidly meritorious deed, unequalled in world history,

which would have brought her immortality and would have been greeted by the joyous acclaim of all peoples, but she would have gained leadership among the nations. From their gratitude for being freed from the nightmare of war's menace she would readily have obtained (as intimated by Sir Edward Grey in his telegram) compliance with any reasonable demand she might have put forward for the extension of the scope of her development and influence.

Would not Germany have become uneasy had Russia suddenly announced a policy of concentrating an enormous fleet in the Baltic? (The parallel, though, is far from the truth, that Russia was bound to throw in her lot with the latter country, that

she was quite unable, at the time, to understand Germany's outburst of surprise and fury against England. Alliance or entente, call it what you will—had England backed out in that crisis it would have been a miserable breach of faith on her part, by which she would have forfeited her place in the world's respect and which would have been bitterly resented by her former friends and left her completely isolated henceforth.

Germany Aroused Suspicion

Let me say, in parenthesis, that I have always felt inclined to doubt the wisdom of this grouping, in the interest of England and France and of the peace of the world, however comprehensible and natural it was under the circumstances. Likewise, I have always doubted the wisdom of the creation of your enormous fleet. A view which was shared by some of your best political thinkers and which I have always felt all the less tempted to enter into a separate agreement with Germany at that critical juncture and remain neutral, as the latter at that very moment had demonstrated that she did not consider herself bound by any treaty, when military interests seemed to her to make the breach of such treaty advisable.

In this letter, which I am sorry to say, has assumed formidable proportions, I have tried faithfully to represent to you, as I see them, what are at present the predominant and controlling views and sentiments among the American people, I have met with much the same ideas among the great majority of neutrals with whom I have discussed the subject—neutrals from many countries whom I have met here in the last six months.

If I have expressed myself freely, possibly in some respects even bluntly, I hope you will make allowance for the honest and deep anger and grief that move me when I see how, through a needless war wantonly started, Germany and England, France, the three countries of Europe whom the world most needs, the three races from whom humanity most to expect, are engaged in tearing each other to pieces in this senseless fury.

I have welcomed with hope certain signs in the last few weeks which seem to indicate that more moderate, fairer and calmer sentiments, a more correct understanding and "more far-sighted views are beginning to get a foothold in certain circles in Germany.

Germany Has Proved Her Power

You have so incontestably vindicated the prowess of your arms and so impressively demonstrated the power, courage, self-sacrificing patriotism and high ability of your nation that no possible suspicion can attach to you of yielding under compulsion should you rise to the moral heroism of taking the first step toward dispelling the dreadful misery which weighs upon Europe through this appalling war.

What is done. History will adjudge the guilt. It was you who spoke the fateful word that meant war. Will it now be you to first speak the redeeming word that shall bring hope of peace?

Whether such a word from you—a word, not of victorious peace, but of righteous peace, a word of human feeling and of political moderation, of conciliation, a word of "at-onement" which would not be listened to by your opponents, in view of their bitterness at your actions and their mistrust of your intentions, and would actually bring peace, I do not know. But of this I am sure: that such a step would be welcomed with gratitude, gladness and sympathy by all at least of the non-combatant nations, and that it would be set down as a moral asset for you in the ledger both of history and of contemporary opinion. Nor can I doubt that, even considering merely from the point of view of politics, it would be wise, well-judged and timely.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) Y.

I Note: To this letter a short note was received, containing the intimation that, in view of the wide divergence of views between the writer and the recipient, no useful purpose could be served by continuing the correspondence.]

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 23, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	25-35
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samll	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whiting	"	none

Garn, Poultry & Eggs

Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per dozen	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hares	"	30-35
Partridges	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-18

Meat, Poultry & Eggs

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

BE UP-TO-DATE AND WHEN COOKING
DO IT ELECTRICALLY

BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.

Cleanest

Easiest

And because Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking.

Cookers may be hired at Tl. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2680

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917

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Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14</td

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	\$225 S.
Russia-Asiatic	264 10s. R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Prefs	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	107 a. 6d. B.
"Shell"	720 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	26s. 6d.
Philippines	Tls. 80
Raub	52 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	52 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162 1/2
E-wo Pref	Tls. 93 B.
International	82 1/2
International (pref)	Tls. 64
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yip	Tls. 15.35
Yangtszeapo	Tls. 5.90
Yangtszeapo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	885
Green Island	Tls. 7.35 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	360
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	325
Watson	56
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/4 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	4.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	13.50
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Aliang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1/4 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Sava Consolidated	Tls. 15 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroswong Java	Tls. 15
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Permatas	Tls. 3
Repar	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samragas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2
Seambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Thai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10
Sua Mangsi	Tls. 0.82 1/2
Whai Kalantan	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60
Waiping	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Fanah Merah	Tls. 19 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulboro	Tls. 5 B.
Mangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Celti Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Whai Elec. and Asb	82
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Whai Telephone	Tls. 51 1/2 B.
Whai Waterworks	Tls. 200 B.
B. Sellers, Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	
WICKERTON'S	
PRIVATE HOTEL	
Established 22 years.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light Tel. W. 1271.	
BRITISH-AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.	
We undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.	
FRAZAR & CO.	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 29, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Tls. Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 961 = Tls. 1.04

@ 72.8 = Mex. \$1.48

Mex. Dollars Market rate .. 72.475

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280

Bar Silver 418

Copper Cash per tael 1785

Buying rate @ 4 = Tls. 5

exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.88

Peking 280

Native Interest 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 421d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market discount:

5 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai 60 d.m.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.52

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4761

Consols 2 —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/

London Demand 4/

India (nominal) T.T. 280

Paris T.T. 551

Demand 552

New York T.T. 951

New York Demand 958

Hongkong T.T. 70

Japan T.T. 532

Batavia T.T. 222

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/2

London 4 m.s. Doy. 4/2

London 6 m.s. Cds. 4/2

London 6 m.s. Doy. 4/2

Paris 4 m.s. 572

New York 4 m.s. 99

Customs House Exchange Rates For

October

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/21 £2

Tls. 93 B. = Francs 6.41

1 No quotation Marks 15.23

0.91 @ 99 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 2.16

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.49

1 @ 65 1/2 Roubles 7.31

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

+Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 29, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 21.00

Unofficial

H'kong and Shai Banks \$620.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 72.50

Telephones Tls. 82.00

Sumatras Tls. 75.00

Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.60

"Gulas" "L" Tls. 7.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.05

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 24.—Today's

rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 10 1/2 d. Sel-lers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Octo-ber 26:

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.

January to March: Should be 2s.

10 1/2 d. Value.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, October 26.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/4 d. Higher

Eastern Exchanges: Closed Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Octo-ber 25:

Bar Silver Spot: 41 1/4 d. Quiet.

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-change.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

See Kee Pays 30 Cents Dividend

The seventh annual general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., 44 Szechuan Road, Mr. H. O. White presiding. Other directors present were Messrs. C. H. Rutherford and E. Samson, while Mr. William Martin acted as the secretary. In all

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Mr Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

Mr H. Nevills Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

Mr Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Sangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Satavai Karachi Saigon

Sombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Salgon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 18, The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. R. BREMNER, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 or Rs. 15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Community 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund \$1,892,564.85

Head Office: Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STANS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johor Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Salgon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARIS.

Paris Office: 2, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pates-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Hallan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

24 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JERZYERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2, Bishopsgate, London.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Societe Anonyme, Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: M. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme, Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: M. ARDAIN.

Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up £1,271,500

Capital £1,271,500

Reserve Fund £120,000

Investment reserve fund £20,000

Head Office: No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMMEYER, Manager for China.

G. C. WONG, Natl. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital £80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund £12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund £1,892,564.85

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tientsin Newchang

Mukden Changchun Harbin

Dairen Tsinan Tsingtao Kaifeng

Hankow Ichang Shansi Wuhan

Tangchow Chinkiang Nanking

Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Foochow Canton Nanchang Taiyuan

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office: 24 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Santo Domingo

Delhi Karachi Port Louis

Colombo Manilla Macao

Hongkong Panama Singapore

Tientsin Yokohama

SHANGHAI ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Oct. 25

FOR HONGKONG
TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Nov. 24AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)
HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Nov. 8

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 6

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Nov. 10

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Nov. 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Nov. 1

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Tagi, Nov. 8

ROKE TO SEATTLE
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. B. Kon, Nov. 12FOR JAPAN
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. B. Kon, Oct. 31

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Nov. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila). Leave Hongkong:

AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE**

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lane	Miles	W Peking-Mukden Line	Lane	Mail	Mail
101	B. S.	I.	B. S.	dep. arr. Tientsin-East Central dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-N. Central arr. Tientsin-East dep. Mukden dep.	1704 1615 1606 1600 1517	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909
200	S. S.	200	0		1705 1706 1707 1708 1709	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909
248	1118	886	84		1706 1707 1708 1709 1710	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909
250	1117	64			1707 1708 1709 1710 1711	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909
400	1198	60			1708 1709 1710 1711 1712	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909
190	500	230	524		1709 1710 1711 1712 1713	1239 1900 1903 1908 1909	1612 1900 1903 1908 1909

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	6.
5.	3		1704	1612
7.	2		1705	1613
7.	11	0	1706	1614
7.	12	271	1707	1615
7.	13	78	1708	1616
7.	14	148	1709	1617
7.	15	201	1710	1618
7.	16	220	1711	1619
7.	17	266	1712	1620
7.	18	318	1713	1621
7.	19	377	1714	1622
7.	20	450	1715	1623
7.	21	420	1716	1624
7.	22	239	1717	1625
7.	23	267	1718	1626
7.	24	318	1719	1627
7.	25	377	1720	1628
7.	26	450	1721	1629
7.	27	420	1722	1630
7.	28	239	1723	1631
7.	29	267	1724	1632
7.	30	318	1725	1633
7.	31	377	1726	1634
7.	32	450	1727	1635
7.	33	420	1728	1636
7.	34	239	1729	1637
7.	35	267	1730	1638
7.	36	318	1731	1639
7.	37	377	1732	1640
7.	38	450	1733	1641
7.	39	420	1734	1642
7.	40	239	1735	1643
7.	41	267	1736	1644
7.	42	318	1737	1645
7.	43	377	1738	1646
7.	44	450	1739	1647
7.	45	420	1740	1648
7.	46	239	1741	1649
7.	47	267	1742	1650
7.	48	318	1743	1651
7.	49	377	1744	1652
7.	50	450	1745	1653
7.	51	420	1746	1654
7.	52	239	1747	1655
7.	53	267	1748	1656
7.	54	318	1749	1657
7.	55	377	1750	1658
7.	56	450	1751	1659
7.	57	420	1752	1660
7.	58	239	1753	1661
7.	59	267	1754	1662
7.	60	318	1755	1663
7.	61	377	1756	1664
7.	62	450	1757	1665
7.	63	420	1758	1666
7.	64	239	1759	1667
7.	65	267	1760	1668
7.	66	318	1761	1669
7.	67	377	1762	1670
7.	68	450	1763	1671
7.	69	420	1764	1672
7.	70	239	1765	1673
7.	71	267	1766	1674
7.	72	318	1767	1675
7.	73	377	1768	1676
7.	74	450	1769	1677
7.	75	420	1770	1678
7.	76	239	1771	1679
7.	77	267	1772	1680
7.	78	318	1773	1681
7.	79	377	1774	1682
7.	80	450	1775	1683
7.	81	420	1776	1684
7.	82	239	1777	1685
7.	83	267	1778	1686
7.	84	318	1779	1687
7.	85	377	1780	1688
7.	86	450	1781	1689
7.	87	420	1782	1690
7.	88	239	1783	1691
7.	89	267	1784	1692
7.	90	318	1785	1693
7.	91	377	1786	1694
7.	92	450	1787	1695
7.	93	420	1788	1696
7.	94	239	1789	1697
7.	95	267	1790	1698
7.	96	318	1791	1699
7.	97	377	1792	1700
7.	98	450	1793	1701
7.	99	420	1794	1702
7.	100	239	1795	1703
7.	101	267	1796	1704
7.	102	318	1797	1705
7.	103	377	1798	1706
7.	104	450	1799	1707
7.	105	420	1800	1

Business and Official Notices



OVERSEAS CLUB

Members are kindly requested to wear their Badges and to display their Flags tomorrow on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

BY ORDER OF THE
COMMITTEE.
October 30, 1917.

15668

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION NO. 315.

The following rules governing acceptance of parcels for Sinkiang differ in certain respects from, and now replace, those published in Notification No. 290:

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.—Parcels to and from Sinkiang are only accepted at Sender's risk. The Postal Administration will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee.

TARIFF.—(a) Parcels between places in Sinkiang are subject to double rates, i.e., 40 cents for the first kilo and 20 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof.

(b) Parcels to and from Sinkiang are subject to quadruple rate, i.e., 80 cents for the first kilo and 40 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof.

(c) Parcels between Yunnan and Sinkiang, transmitted via Indo-China are subject to treble rates, i.e., 60 cents for the first kilo and 30 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof, in addition to the special rates for parcels via Indo-China—vide Tariff Notification No. 60, Tariff Remarks, Domestic Places, 10, (c), 1^o.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT.—No parcel may exceed 5 kilos (11 lbs.) in weight nor 30×30×30 centimetres (1×1×1 foot) in dimensions.

ROUTE.—Parcels to and from Sinkiang can only be transmitted via Kansu and may be from four to six months en route, according to circumstances.

PACKING.—Parcels must be securely packed in a manner adequate to the great length of the journey and the trying conditions of overland transport.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner,
B/O Co-Director General.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 27th October, 1917.

15673

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1828 for 250 shares Nos. 6374/63990 in the name of Mr. Tsun Yuen Chong, Shanghai, is declared lost, and if same is not forthcoming by November 30th, 1917, it will be considered null and void, and a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15662

Miss Helen Lee Richardson's Memorial Service

There will be a Memorial Service for Miss Helen Lee Richardson, former principal of McTyeire School, at Moore Memorial Church, 21 Hanover Road, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p.m. Should any friends or students of Miss Richardson wish to make a gift in her honor, it is the desire of the Committee that such gift be in money to be used in the erection of a building in memory. Such gifts may be made to Mr. T. Zoumbo, treasurer of the Alumnae Association, or to Miss Waters, Principal of McTyeire School. All friends of Miss Richardson are cordially invited to be present.

15674

Saey Tai (Tailor)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Great Clearance Sale

for Two Weeks only

Commencing on Thursday, Nov. 1st, the whole of Our Stock of this Season's Suitings, Overcoatings and Sundries.

Cash

LESS 30% for ALL GOODS
SAEY TAI,

350/1 Nanking Road.

Telephone No. 3358.
15672

The Cathay Trust, Limited
(in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY
shares are hereby notified that a second dividend, of Taels 2.00 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on and after the 1st November, 1917, against production of the Liquidators' Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
J. C. DYER,
Liquidators.

**The Senawang Rubber Estates
Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15615

**Shanghai Women's Christian
Temperance Union**

A MEETING
for
WOMEN ONLY

will be held in

UNION CHURCH HALL
On Thursday, November 1st

when an address will be given by

Dr. Margaret Polk
on

"Commercialized Vice"

The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m.
by

MRS. BILLINGHURST.

15656

KULING ESTATE

Applications for the position as Manager of the above Estate will be considered at the Council Meeting November 14th, 1917.

Applications, stating previous business experience, knowledge of Chinese spoken and written language, knowledge of building and road construction, also reference, should be sent to the Chairman of the Council, Rev. S. H. Little, American Church Mission, HANKOW.

15630

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?

= THE WHISKEY =

= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuan Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

**"FILING CABINETS"
AND "STACK-UPS"**
in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

4778

We Quit !!!

THE WHOLE STOCK

TO BE CLEARED, BELOW COST

I. CANTOROVITCH

103 Broadway

Schaefer Beer —

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager-beer brewery in the United States.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL
BUY IT ALWAYS!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway

Tel. North 639

15492

4 Grasscourt Handicap Events as

1 to 4 above

American Tournament

Entries close at Noon on Saturday,

November 3rd, 1917.

Entry forms may be obtained from:

L. A. CHILL, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

c/o Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.

10 Nanking Road.

15654

**OPEN LAWN
TENNIS TOURNAMENT**

to be held at the

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

On November 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

and 18, at 2 p.m.

Hardcourt Championships:

Gentlemen's Singles

Ladies' Singles

Gentlemen's Doubles

Ladies' Doubles

Mixed Doubles

4 Grasscourt Handicap Events as

1 to 4 above

American Tournament

Entries close at Noon on Saturday,

November 3rd, 1917.

Entry forms may be obtained from:

L. A. CHILL, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

c/o Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.

10 Nanking Road.

15654

TO LET: For married couple,

large double-room, with bathroom attached.

Good furnishings and board.

Rate, Mex. \$140. Centrally situated,

in nice surroundings.

Quiet. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

15654 O.30.

TO LET: furnished flat, comprising 2 large rooms, enclosed veranda, separate kitchen and bathroom. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

15655 O.30.

TO LET: For married couple,

large double-room, with bathroom attached.

Good furnishings and board.

Rate, Mex. \$140. Centrally situated,

in nice surroundings.

Quiet. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

15654 O.30.

TO LET: comfortable bedroom,

with balcony and bathroom attached;

also attic room, with board.

Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

15654 N.3.

TO LET, 4 Kwenming Road,

containing 4 rooms, with bathroom.

Rent 27 Taels. Apply on premises.

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TO LET: furnished flat, comprising

2 large rooms, enclosed veranda,

separate kitchen and bathroom.

Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET: large front room, suitable for

two, bathroom and veranda attached,

also small rooms.

Good board and attendance.

1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15654 O.30.

TO LET: large front room, suitable for

two, bathroom and veranda attached,

also small rooms.

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TO LET: large front room, suitable